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Urban District Council of Chesham

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1947

T. P. EVANS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Urban District Council of Chesham

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
High Street,
CHESHAM, Bucks.

June, 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Chesham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Councillors.

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1947.

During the year Local Health Authorities were required to submit their proposals for carrying out their duties under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to the Minister, and at the same time to serve copies of their proposals upon various authorities including the Local District Councils who could, if they so desired, submit counter-proposals to the Minister for consideration. The proposals of the Bucks County Council were, in the main, acceptable to this Council.

The incidence of Infectious Disease was rather higher than in the previous year. This was accounted for mainly by an increase of 174 in the number of cases of Measles. The district escaped the widespread increase in the number of cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis). There was one case in Chesham in 1947.

The percentage figures for preventive inoculation against Diphtheria in both age groups were well maintained. During the year under review the figures in the 0-5 age groups were 94 per cent and in the 5-15 age group 96 per cent., whereas in the previous year, they were 93 per cent. and

95 per cent. in the respective age groups. For the third year in succession there have been no cases of Diphtheria notified in the District.

In conclusion it is again my very pleasing duty to thank my colleagues and other Officers of the Council for their active co-operation during the year. In particular I wish to thank Mr. L. D. Saturley, the Council's Sanitary Inspector for his assistance. Finally, Mr. Chairman and Councillors, I would like to thank you for your kindly assistance throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. EVANS

(Medical Officer of Health).

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STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

T. P. Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector

L. D. Saturley, Cert.S.I.B., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Assistant Rodent Officer

J. G. Dobson.

A GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

1 Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Population	...	...	...	...	...	11,210
Area (acres) of District	...	...	...	...	...	3,489
Number of Inhabitable Houses (per Rate Book)	...	...	...	...	...	3,362
Rateable Value of Area (31.3.48)	...	...	...	...	...	£68,764
Sum represented by 1d. Rate (1947/48)	...	...	...	...	...	£268

The Urban District of Chesham was extended by the Bucks Review Order of 1934 from an acreage of 1,357 to the present acreage of 3,489. The rateable value on 1st April, 1929, was £46,915, on the 1st April, 1934, it was £56,528, whilst on 31st March, 1948, it was £68,764.

The population of Chesham in 1921 was 8,534 ; in 1931, 8,809 ; and the Registrar General's estimate for 1947 was 11,210.

The product of a 1d. rate has increased from £216 for the financial year 1934-5 to £268 for the financial year, 1947-8.

Births

Deaths

Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	12.4
Death Rate, England and Wales	...	...	12.0

Diseases

		Males	Females	Total
1. Heart Diseases	...	20	13	33
2. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	8	9	17
3. Cancer	...	7	9	16
4. Other Circulatory Diseases	...	5	9	14
5. Bronchitis	...	10	3	13
6. Pneumonia	...	8	1	9
7. Nephritis	...	3	2	5
8. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	2	2	4
9. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—		2	2
10. Other Digestive Diseases	...	1	1	2
11. Influenza	...	2	—	2
12. Other Respiratory Diseases	—		1	1
13. Diabetes	...	—	1	1
14. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	1	—	1
15. Premature Birth	...	1	—	1
16. Suicide	...	—	1	1
17. Other Violent Causes	...	1	3	4
18. All Other Causes	...	9	5	14
		—	—	—
Total	...	78	62	140
		—	—	—

B HEALTH SERVICES

1. Hospital Facilities

The Minister of Health in the exercise of his powers under the National Health Service Act, published on the 18th December, 1946, an Order defining the areas of the Regional Hospital Boards. Fourteen areas are so defined of which ten are each associated with one university and medical school, and the remaining four with the university of London and the twelve undergraduate Medical Schools.

Chesham District is in the Oxford Regional Hospital Area and the Amersham General Hospital and the Chesham Hospital are both under the control of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

It should be emphasised, however, that the Regional Areas are not self-contained medical systems but units of convenient size pivoting on a teaching centre and intended as a basis for planning and administration. There is, for example, no reason at all, because Chesham is in the Oxford area, why residents in Chesham should not be treated in Hospitals in the London area, if that is most appropriate to their needs, whether on grounds of special medical care or of ease and convenience of access for them and visiting relatives.

2. Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratory Service, organised and administered by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health since 1939, will continue to be administered on a peace-time basis on behalf of the Ministry of Health for an initial period of five years after the appointed day of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Service is concerned with Bacteriology and Epidemiology in relation to the diagnosis, prevention and control of infectious disease.

The Regional Public Health Laboratory is situate at Walton Street, Oxford, and in general, undertakes free of charge the bacteriological examination of such specimens as sputum, nose and throat swabs, faeces, urine, blood, etc.

The chemical examination of water is undertaken by the Public Analyst, Southwark Borough Council.

3. Ambulance Facilities.

(a) *Infectious Diseases Ambulances*

Each of the four Infectious Diseases Hospitals in the County will continue to maintain its own ambulance, and it is proposed that they should be used solely for this type of work.

(b) *Ambulance Services*

The Bucks County Council will provide an ambulance service for the whole of the County through the agency of

the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society. Two St. John's Ambulances will be stationed in Chesham.

I wish to place on record the splendid services performed by the Chesham St. John Ambulances in the year under review. The transport activities of this ambulance are well illustrated by the following figures which are published by courtesy of the Divisional Superintendent, Mr. E. H. Coles, 26, Cameron Road, Chesham.

		1944	1945	1946	1947
(a) Removals to Hospital...	1,139	1,046	955	1,034	
(b) Accidents attended ...	74	61	72	66	
(c) Military Service Cases...	44	25	17	9	
(d) Total	1,527	1,132	1,044	1,109	
(e) Mileage	20,783	18,382	19,815	19,775	

It is a very pleasant duty once again to thank all the officers and personnel of the Brigade who gave their valuable services to the town in such an unobtrusive and unheralded manner.

4. Nursing in the Home

Since 1944 this service has been provided by Sister Dentus, S.R.N., C.M.B., and Sister Parry, S.R.N., C.M.B., whose address is 305, Berkhamsted Road, Chesham.

5. Clinics

There has been no major change in the dual services provided at the Germain Street Clinic, viz., a Minor Ailments Clinic and a Specialised Service Clinic.

The Venereal Diseases Scheme of the Bucks County Council has established clinics at King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, and High Wycombe.

C PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1. *Incidence of Infectious Disease*

There were 240 cases of Infectious Disease notified. These included 176 cases of Measles. Other notifications were as set out below:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	17
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	30
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	3

There were also 10 primary notifications of Tuberculosis.

2. *Diphtheria Immunisation*

The facilities at the County Council Clinic in Germain Street, together with the invaluable assistance of the County Health Visitors, Nurses Lyal and Tanton, have continued to be at our disposal.

As in previous years a house-to-house survey was undertaken of those homes where it was known that there were children in the vulnerable 0-5 group who had not been immunised.

It is of interest to note that for the third year in succession there has been no case of Diphtheria notified in the District. This can without doubt be attributed in a measure to the excellent public response to the Council's campaign for Diphtheria Immunisation.

In this connection it may be well to remind the Council that this campaign has been in progress since 1941. During the past year 152 children between the ages of one to five years, and 48 children between the ages of five to fifteen have been immunised against Diphtheria, making a total percentage of 94 per cent of all children in the 0-5 age group and 96 per cent of all school children in the 5-15 age group who have received prophylactic treatment against Diphtheria.

Set out below is an analysis of immunisation figures since the introduction of the campaign in 1941.

I Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1947.

Age at 31.12.47 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1947	1 1946	2 1945	3 1944	4 1943	5 to 9 1938-42	10 to 14 1933-37	Total under 15
	Number Immunised	104	133	123	96	481	646	1584
Estimated mid-year child population 1947	Children under 5					Children 5-14		
	900					1380		

Notifiable Diseases

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	17	15	Nil
Diphtheria	—	—	Nil
Measles	176	2	Nil
Erysipelas	3	—	Nil
Whooping Cough	30	3	Nil
Pneumonia	3	—	Nil
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1	Nil

Tuberculosis

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-25	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-56	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	—

D SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply

Briefly the Undertakings within the Chesham Urban District are as follows:—

(a) *Chesham Urban District Council* supply a part of the district which can conveniently be described as the area of the Urban District prior to the extension of boundaries to their present position. The area of supply is 1,357 acres being approximately 40 per cent of the Urban Area (3,489 acres), but it contains about 76 per cent of the total number of dwelling-houses.

(b) *Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Co.* serves what we might call the North-West area which extends roughly from Chartridge Lane to the west side of Vale Road in the northern part of the district. Within this district in Pednor Road there are approximately ten dwelling-houses which have individual boreholes and hand-pumps.

These boreholes are subject to regular sampling, and the water is reported to be of high bacterial and chemical purity.

I am happy to report that the Council's efforts to obtain a wholesome water supply for the residents in the Vale, Chesham, have now achieved success. A water main has been laid by the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company, and a piped supply is now available to all dwellings in that portion of the Vale within the Urban District.

(c) *The Great Berkhamstead Water Co.*, serves the North-East area which comprises the fringe formed by the difference in the two boundaries, the old and the new, and which extends roughly from the east side of Vale Road, Nashleigh Hill, to Lye Green Road.

(d) *Amersham and Beaconsfield Water Co.* supplies the southern area, mainly Bois Moor Road, which comprises a very small part of the district.

Generally speaking I am satisfied with the purity of the water from all the undertakings within the Urban District of Chesham both in regard to quality and quantity.

Bacteriological examination of the water supply and chemical analyses are frequently made and specimen copies of these are to be found in Appendices I-III. The supplies receive no treatment other than chlorination and the waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

The number of dwelling-houses having no internal water supply is small, being approximately two per cent of the total number of dwellings and many of these would have been dealt with under the Housing Acts but for the commencement of hostilities.

2. *Sewerage and Sewage Disposal*

Only the outlying areas of the district remain unsewered, in areas where due to the contours of the land, the necessary fall to the sewage farm would be difficult to obtain. The Council's cesspool emptying machine emptied 156 cesspools during 1947, 75 of these being in the Urban District, whilst the remainder were in adjoining areas.

The sewerage is on the separate system, the soil water sewer discharging at the Council's Sewage Disposal Plant in Latimer Road, Chesham.

Early in 1947, serious difficulties were encountered in that portion of the Council's main sewer in Latimer Road due to surcharging of this sewer. The surcharging arose because of the infiltration of spring water. A scheme for reconstructing this section of sewer had already been prepared by this Council and submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval, but the outbreak of war had prevented any progress in the matter. With the recurrence of flooding in 1947, the Council decided to approach the Ministry of Health for permission to proceed with the scheme. This was obtained after the urgency of the case had been stressed by the Council. Work will commence as soon as materials and labour are available.

3. *Refuse Disposal*

Since the tip at Ashridge Vale has been sealed off, refuse has been tipped on the site of the new Incinerator Plant on a portion of the Council's sewage disposal works at Latimer Road, Chesham. Permission to proceed with the erection of the Incinerator Plant was given in 1946, and since then

work has been proceeding steadily. It is expected that the new plant will be in operation by mid-year, 1948.

Salvage Return for 1947-48

			tons	cwts.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	...	...	56	4	28	375	7	7
Scrap Metals	...	...	4	18	23	15	1	6
Textiles	...	...		17	4	5	0	2
Bottles and Jars	...	...	9	11	62	38	9	2
Bones	...	...			4 0	1	3	0
			71	15	5	£435	1	5

4. Post - War Housing

Progress was maintained with the construction of traditional-type houses on the Council's Bellingdon Road site during 1947. By the end of the year, 14 houses were completed and occupied, which together with 35 pre-fabricated bungalows, makes a total of 49 new dwellings in the post-war period.

It is evident that the Council's efforts in this direction are beginning to take effect, and that during the next twelve months, the rate of completion will steadily increase.

E SANITARY INSPECTION

1. Sanitary Inspector's Visits

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	710
Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	571
Food Preparing Places	...	...	...	...	105
Butchers	...	...	...	...	44
Grocers	...	...	...	...	40
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	8.
Dairies	...	...	...	...	29
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	21
Disinfections	...	...	...	...	3
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	17
Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	2

Water Samples	...	...	...	...	21
Milk Samples	...	...	...	...	14
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	16
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	14
Refuse Tip	...	...	...	...	7
Interviews	...	...	...	...	142
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	164

2. *Abatement of Nuisances*

The following defects have been remedied by means of informal action during 1947:—

Dampness	...	...	...	...	28
Leaking roofs	...	...	...	...	12
Defective brickwork and pointing	...	...	...	...	5
Overflowing and defective eaves, gutters and rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	19
Choked soil water drains	...	...	...	...	6
Defective soil water drains	...	...	...	...	11
Defective inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	5
Defective yard paving	...	...	...	...	4
Defective W.C.s	...	...	...	...	10
Defective firegrates, coppers, etc	...	...	...	...	8
Defective plastering	...	...	...	...	17
Defective window frames, sash cords, etc.	...	...	...	...	17
Defective flooring	...	...	...	...	7
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous defects	...	...	...	...	14
 Total	...	...	...	...	171

3. *Public Health Act, 1936, Statutory Notices.*

The Council authorised the service of statutory notices on the owners of four premises for the abatement of nuisances. This action was taken after the persons concerned had failed to comply with informal intimation notices served by the Sanitary Inspector. In one instance, the Council carried out the necessary work in default.

4. *Housing Act, 1936*

The general housing situation has not yet improved sufficiently to permit any great activity in slum clearance and the

reconditioning of sub-standard properties. Any serious dis-repair can usually be dealt with by action under the Public Health Acts. The condition of certain properties, due for clearance before the war, is giving rise to some concern, and it is hoped that it will be possible to take action in the most urgent cases in the near future.

5. Rodent Control

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 Infestation Order, May, 1943

The problem of rat destruction has special difficulties in Chesham due to several factors, chief of which is the seasonal migration of rats from open country to the shelter and foodstuffs of the built-up areas. As Chesham is the centre of an extensive agricultural area, the town is particularly vulnerable to this type of infestation which takes place very rapidly. Premises which may be free from rats upon first inspection, may become heavily infested within a few weeks. It has, therefore, been necessary to develop a system of continuous survey, which ensures that each part of the district is visited at intervals of between three and four months, and the establishment of any major infestation prevented. Council's sewers, sewage disposal works, and refuse tips are kept under close observation, and routine maintenance treatments of the sewers are carried out twice a year.

Below is a summary of the Rodent Officer's work:—

Private Dwellings inspected	...	...	3,291
Business Premises inspected	...	...	157
Infestation treated	...	...	92
Rats killed (calculated by Ministry Formula)			1,200

F INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Milk

The number of retailers in this district is five, and at least 90 per cent of the milk supplied is Pasteurised or of Designated Standard.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER

The following licences were granted during 1946:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk

(a) Establishment at which Milk is bottled ...	...	1
(b) Licence to sell from Bottling Establishment ...	...	1
(c) Supplementary licences to sell in the district ...	...	1

Pasteurised Milk

(a) Licence to produce and sell ...	...	...	1
(b) Supplementary licences to sell in the district ...	...	...	2

Total	6
-------	-----	-----	---

2. *Meat Inspection**(a) Slaughterhouses*

The centralisation of the slaughter of cattle and sheep continues to be carried out at the Co-operative Slaughterhouse and gives entire satisfaction.

The Sanitary Inspector is responsible for all food inspection, and during the year made 710 visits to the slaughterhouse for this purpose.

Meat Inspection in Slaughterhouse.

	Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ..	1112	287	1048	3304	19
Number inspected ..	1112	287	1048	3304	19
All diseases except T.B.					
Whole carcases condemned		1			1
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	232	48		18	
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. ..	20.8%	17.0%		54%	52%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned		5			
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	108	47		1	
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B. ..	9.7%	18.1%		52%	

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December,							
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Applications for Licences considered during 1947	...						5
Applications for Renewal of Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December,							
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

3. Inspection of Food Premises

During 1947 the Sanitary Inspector has made 226 visits to food premises of all kinds, including bakehouses, butchers' shops and dairies.

4. Condemned Food Stuffs

					tons	cwts.	lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	8	2	15
Mutton	...	...	...	...			72
Pork	...	...	...	...	2		28
Wet Fish	...	...	...	...	3		37
Biscuit Meal	...	...	...	...	1		0
Pearl Barley	...	...	...	...	1		0
Black Puddings	...	...	...	...			83
Sausages	...	...	...	...			42
Dried Egg	...	...	...	...			28
Bacon	...	...	...	...			14
Cheese	...	...	...	...			9
Flour	...	...	...	...			3
 Total	...	...	...	...	8	 11	 107

Tinned Goods

Milk	...	...	...	...	370	tins
Meat	...	...	...	...	149	„
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	167	„
Fruit	...	...	...	...	115	„
Fish	...	...	...	...	139	„
Jam	...	...	...	...	30	„
Sundry Tinned Goods	...	...	...	...	21	„
Soups	...	...	...	...	2	„
 Total	...	...	...	...	993	 „

Sundries

256 Eggs in Shell.

60 Fish Cakes.

1 Half-gallon Pickle.

5. *Registration of Premises for the Manufacture of Ice Cream*

During 1947 the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947, came into operation. These Regulations govern the methods of manufacture and storage of ice cream, and include a provision for the pasteurisation of all ingredients.

Register of Ice Cream Premises

	Premises on Register 1946	Added to Register 1947	Removed from Register 1947	Totals
Sale & Storage of Ice Cream	7	2	—	9
Manufacture of Ice Cream	2	4	—	6
Total	9	6	—	15

Part I of the Act.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices. (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .	1	22	6	1	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .	2	83	20	4	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .	3				3
TOTAL .. .			15	26	5

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	M.C. line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M.C. line No.
		Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	..	4	..	..	4	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	..	5	..	..	5	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	..	6	..	..	6	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	..	7	..	..	7	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	..	8	..	..	8	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :						
(a) Insufficient	..	9	5	3	1	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	..	10	..	..	..	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	..	11	..	..	..	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	..	..	..	..	12
TOTAL	..	60	5	3	1	60

3. Outwork.

During 1947, one outworkers list was received from the Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury. The list contained particulars of one person engaged in the manufacturing of wearing apparel. The premises were visited and found to be satisfactory.

4. Chesham Industries

The following is a list of Factories and Factories (No Mechanical Power) on the Register on the 31st December, 1947:—

Factories

Woodware and Joinery	...	...	...	17
Light Engineering	...	...	...	11
Boot Manufacturers and Repairs			...	8
Motor Engineers, Garages, etc.	...	...	...	8
Brushware	...	...	...	8
Bakers	...	...	...	5
Printers	...	...	...	3
Dentists	...	...	...	1
Toilet Sundries	...	...	...	2
Toys	...	...	...	2
Handbags	...	...	...	1
Clothing Manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Coach Builders	...	...	...	1
Brewers	...	...	...	1
Pencil Manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Upholsterers	...	...	...	1
Tailors	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	11
				—
Total	...	...	...	83
				—

Factories (No mechanical Power)

Joinery, Builders, etc	...	...	...	4
Packing	...	...	...	3
Stone Mason	...	...	...	1
Bakers	...	...	...	1
Undertakers	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	1

Opticians	...	...	...	...	...	1
Garage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coach Building	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	5
						—
				Total	...	22
						—

Appendix I

Borough of Southwark

Public Analyst's Department,
Health Services Department,
Walworth Road, S.E.17.

D. F. H. BUTTON, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst.

6th June, 1947.

M.14.

Analysis of a sample of water received on 3rd June, 1947, from the Chesham District Council, per Mr. L. D. Saturley.

No. 3.—Sample of water from tap on main at New House, Berkeley Avenue, Chesham. Water supplied by Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.

Appearance and colour	...	...	...	...	...	normal
Reaction (pH)	...	...	...	...	...	7.5
						Parts per 100,000
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	1.0
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	34.7
Loss of Ignition	...	...	...	...	...	9.5
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	...	...	1.3
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0002
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0002
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0.43
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs. at 98° F)	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Hardness (Temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	24.6
Hardness (Permanent)	...	...	...	...	...	3.3
Hardness (Total)	...	...	...	...	...	27.9
Metals (Lead, Copper and Zinc)	...	...	...	...	...	not found

Bacteriological Examination

Colonies on agar in 48 hours at 37° C	...	...	1
Colonies on agar in 72 hours at 20° C	...	...	2
Bacillus Coli	...	...	Not found in 100 ml.

From these results I am of opinion that this water is of high organic and bacteriological purity and is suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

D. H. BUTTON, Public Analyst.

Appendix II

Borough of Southwark

Public Analyst's Department,
Health Services Department,
Walworth Road, S.E.17.

D. F. H. BUTTON, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.,
Public Analyst.

M.50.

Analysis of a sample of water received on 21st October, 1947, from the Chesham Urban District Council, per Mr. L. D. Saturley.

Sample of water from tap on main at 58, Bois Moor Road, Chesham.

Water supplied by Amersham & Beaconsfield Water Co.

Appearance and colour	...	...	...	...	normal
Reaction (pH)	...	...	...	...	2.6
					Parts per 100,000
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	2.6
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	nil
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	32.2
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	...	1.5
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0002
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0.35
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	less than	0.001
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs. at 98° F)	...	...	...	...	nil
Hardness (Temporary)	...	...	...	...	25.5
Hardness (Permanent)	...	...	...	...	3.1
Hardness (Total)	...	...	...	...	28.6
Metal (Lead, Copper and Zinc)	...	...	...	not found	

Bacteriological Examination

Colonies on agar in 48 hours at 37° C	...	...	1
Colonies on agar in 72 hours at 37° C	...	...	0
Bacillus Coli	...	...	Not found in 100 ml.

From these results I am of opinion that this water is of high organic and bacteriological purity and is suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

D. H. BUTTON, Public Analyst.

Appendix III

Borough of Southwark

Public Analyst's Department,
Health Services Department,
Walworth Road, S.E.17.

D. F. H. BUTTON, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.,
Public Analyst.

27th October, 1947.

M.51.

Analysis of a sample of water received on 21st October, 1947, from the Chesham Urban District Council, per Mr. L. D. Saturley.

Sample of water from tap on main at Council Offices, Chesham.
Water supplied by Chesham Water Undertaking.

Appearance and colour	...	...	...	...	normal
Reaction (pH)	...	...	...	...	7.6
					Parts per 100,000
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	2.7
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	nil
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	29.8
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	...	1.3
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0006
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0.43
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	less than	0.001
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs. at 98° F)	...	...	...	...	0.003
Hardness (Temporary)	...	...	...	...	23.5
Hardness (Permanent)	...	...	...	...	3.1
Hardness (Total)	...	...	...	...	26.6
Metals (Lead, Copper and Zinc)	...	...	...	...	not found

Bacteriological Examination

Colonies on agar in 48 hours at 37° C	...	...	1
Colonies on agar in 72 hours at 37° C	...	...	0
Bacillus Coli	...	...	Not found in 100 ml.

From these results I am of opinion that this water is of high organic and bacteriological purity and is suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

D. H. BUTTON, Public Analyst.

